

CAMP EDWARDS, BUILDING T-1222
(STOREHOUSE & COMPANY ADMINISTRATION)

HABS NO. MA-1249-B

Camp Edwards
Bourne vicinity
Barnstable County
Massachusetts

HABS
MASS,
1-Bourne,
1-B

PHOTOGRAPHS AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HABS
MASS,
1-BOURN,
1-B-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CAMP EDWARDS, BUILDING T-1222 (STOREHOUSE AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION)

HABS NO. MA-1290-B
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- Location: Building T-1222 is located approximately 200' due north of South Inner road in Block 12 within the south quarter of the Camp Edwards square cantonment, in Barnstable County, Bourne vicinity, Massachusetts.¹
- U.S.G.S. Special Map, series V814SCPEDWARDS, 1977, (1200-1300 Blocks), Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 19, SW corner -370440E 4612520N, NW corner -370580E 4612880N, NE corner -370880E 4612700N, SE corner -370740E 4612360N.
- Present Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, leased to Department of the Army and Massachusetts Army National Guard.
- Original Use: Storehouse and Company Administration.
- Present Use: Vacant
- Significance: Building T-1222 is significant as a relatively unmodified representative of a 700 Series Storehouse and Company Administration Building.² It represents one of seven storehouses constructed as part of the original 1940 Camp Edwards cantonment.³ The structure is one of 112 remaining World War II structures in the 1200-1300 blocks of the cantonment.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: Construction of Building T-1222 began at the same time as the entire Camp Edwards World War II cantonment. Construction at Camp Edwards began on September 12, 1940, and all essential facilities were completed by December 1, 1940.⁴
2. Architect: Col. Charles D. Hartman (Later Brigadier General) and his staff produced and revised the 700 Series Standard Drawings, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, supervised the production and revision of the 1940, 700 Series plans that were used in the construction of Building T-1222.⁵ The Constructing Quartermasters at Camp Edwards during the construction of Building T-1222 were Maj. Harold L. Algeo, (C.E. Res.), Sept. 11 to Nov. 12, 1940; Capt. Carl M. Patee (QMC), Nov. 11 to Jan. 30, 1941; and Capt. Fred E. Robbins (Inf. Res.), Jan. 30, 1941 to completion.⁶ The plans were used and modified at

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Camp Edwards by the architectural-engineering firm of Charles T. Main Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts.⁷ In all, over six hundred 700 Series drawings were reviewed and approved for use on site by the general contractor.⁸

3. Original and subsequent owners: In 1935, the Massachusetts State Legislature established the Massachusetts Military Reservation on Cape Cod as a training area for the National Guard. The Department of the Army entered a 99-year lease with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and developed the camp into a division training area in 1940. In 1953, a portion of the camp was transferred to the Department of the Air Force for construction and maintenance of an airfield designated as Otis Air Force Base. From 1954-74, Camp Edwards continued to function under the U.S. Army as a reserve training center under a permit from the U.S. Air Force. In 1973, base closures caused the Air Force to transfer Otis Air Force Base to the Massachusetts Air National Guard. The U.S. Coast Guard was issued a lease for portions of the installations, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1976. In 1979, the U.S. Army licensed its area at Camp Edwards to the Massachusetts Army National Guard. The World War II temporary structures under consideration in this report are presently under the control of the U.S. Army and the Massachusetts Army National Guard.⁹
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Building T-1222 was part of Block 12 of the Camp Edwards cantonment. The Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa was the builder/contractor. The contracts for the principal construction areas were fixed-fee. Cost estimates were prepared which itemized costs for each structure type complete with utilities and the contractors' fees.¹⁰ The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T- 1242 using a bid system. The lumber was inspected independently by the Lumber Inspection Bureau Incorporated. Concrete was purchased from the Crystal Concrete Company of Braintree, Massachusetts and the F.V. Lawrence Plant in Falmouth, Massachusetts. Test engineers were employed through the firm of Thompson and Litchfield Company of Boston.¹¹ Information on individual suppliers of other materials was not available. These were probably purchased from subcontractors in the area.
5. Original Plans and Construction: Building T-1222 was built from 700 Series plan number 700-376. The original plan, Drawing 700-376, used to construct Building T-1222 is currently on file in the Facilities Engineers Office at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. The cost of the building was estimated at \$3398.71.¹² Noted alterations to the building plan at the time of construction include the use of 8"-round concrete piers instead of 8"-square foundation piers as specified in the 700 Series plans.
6. Alterations and additions: None noted.

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B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-1222 was part of a massive, nationwide mobilization program designed to build cantonments to house and train the expanded World War II Army. The 700 Series, and the 800 Series that followed, was a comprehensive set of drawings which could be used interchangeably in creating the various building types. Through the construction of temporary wood frame buildings such as T-1222, the 1939 housing capacity of 200,000 was increased to 6,000,000 by the close of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. Camp Edwards was the first of the mobilization camps constructed. The plans were so successful that fifty sets of duplicate prints were commissioned for use by other camp builders.¹³ In addition, war mobilization buildings are significant for their construction and technological innovation. Techniques such as the standardization of plans, prefabrication of units and assembly-line approach to construction were largely developed in the construction of these mobilization structures.

Building T-1222 is a 700 Series Company Storehouse and Administration building constructed in the main cantonment area of Camp Edwards mobilization cantonment built by the War Department in the fall and winter of 1940. Mobilization cantonments were constructed to house and serve as training bases for approximately 525,000 men drafted for Army service after the declaration of war.

The post was named in honor of Major General Clarence Edwards, World War I commander of the 26th Infantry Division. The camp was leased by the Department of the Army in 1940 and developed into a division training area. It was here that the famous "Yankee Division" of the 26th Infantry was first assembled and trained for overseas duty in Europe and the South Pacific. The 1200 and 1300 blocks of the cantonment were occupied by the 101 Infantry on January 10, 1941.

When fully occupied, over 30,000 people lived in the cantonment area. The main cantonment area was organized as a square with a total of twenty-nine regimental blocks for infantry and artillery regiments. Outside the main cantonment additional blocks were constructed for the hospital, logistics, quartermaster depots, "colored" infantry, and service commands.

In its basically unaltered condition, Building T-1222 illustrates the logistics and support setting of the typical World War II cantonment. The large open area, the unfinished flooring and walls, the purely functional plumbing and electrical systems, illustrate the utilitarian function of this structure made necessary by the massive nationwide mobilization effort.

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PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Building T-1222 is a relatively unaltered example of typical 700 Series, Storehouse and Company Administration building. The structure was built according to standard War Department 700 Series plans and is an example of World War II mobilization construction. Camp Edwards was the first of the mobilization camps constructed and was, therefore, a prototype for camps constructed nationwide. The project was so successful that fifty sets of duplicate prints were commissioned for use by other camp builders.¹⁴
2. Condition of Fabric: The general condition of Building T-1222 is good. There is some recent graffiti on the interior walls. The concrete slab floor is in good condition. The paint is peeling badly on the exterior. The sliding door into the supply room has been shorted with a stop made of a pipe filled with concrete.

B. Description of the Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: Building T-1222 is a rectangular building with four entries. The main structure measures 39'-2" long x 25'-4" wide. The height from grade to the roof ridge is approximately 13'.¹⁵ The structure is exactly one-half the length of building T-1229.
2. Foundations: Building T-1222 is of slab on grade construction. The foundation is in excellent condition with the exception of oil staining on the interior floor.
3. Walls: The exterior walls of Building T-1222 consist of three layers: wooden sheathing laid diagonally, black construction paper, and wooden cove base exterior siding, the standard system used throughout the cantonment. The walls consist of 5 1/16" tongue and groove boards nailed to 2" x 4" studs.
4. Structural System, framing: Building T-1222, and all 700 Series mobilization structures at the cantonment, are of light frame construction. The structure has a gable roof with a 5 to 12 slope and is covered by 3-tab asphalt shingles with gray aggregate. The structure differs from T-1229 in that T-1229 is a double (joined mirror images) version of this standard single storehouse.
5. Porches, stoops: The original wooden stoop at the north elevation has been replaced by concrete planks 11" wide x 4" thick by 5'-0" long.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: There is one exterior wooden entry door to Building T-1222 consisting of a standard design of four lights over three recessed panels. The door has been repainted red over the original cream

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paint and is peeling badly. The door has original hardware and a metal security plate over the lights. The shipping and receiving door is new and consists of a sheet of plywood supported by new 2" x 6" support framing and new sliding frame hardware surface mounted to the structure exterior. This replaces the original sliding door that was composed of two layers of 1" x 6" boards laid vertically on the exterior and diagonally on the interior.

- b. Windows: There are a total of nine, six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Two each on the west, north and south walls and three on the east wall. All windows have two locking bolts on the top and bottom. Paint is peeling on the exterior frames and some glazing has been broken and replaced. All have security mesh screening.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Building T-1222 is covered by gabled roof with a slope of 5 to 12. Roofing materials consist of 3-tab asphalt shingles with gray aggregate laid on 1" thick sheathing supported by 2" x 8" rafters at 2'-0" on center.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

- a. Basement: None.
- b. Main Floor: Building T-1222, as constructed in 1940, had a gross area of 992 square feet. The main floor consists of a single bay containing the main storage area two small storage/administrative areas and a lavatory.
- c. Attic: None. The entire volume of the storage bay is open to the roof line. The two smaller rooms have sheetrock wall and ceiling finishes.

2. Stairways: None.

3. Flooring: Concrete slab on grade.

4. Wall and Ceiling finishes: The walls and ceiling are unfinished.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: There are three interior doors. All have five recessed panels. The door into the large bay has "Supply Room" stenciled in black paint over the top panel. The supply room door has had the original hardware replaced.

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- b. Windows: There are no decorative window surrounds. There are ventilation panels in the two smaller rooms and main bay.
- 6. Decorative Trim: Due to the austere nature of the construction there was no decorative trim.
- 7. Hardware: The original knob and lock sets in some of the doors and window bolt latches are present. The doors have butt hinges with three screws in each plate. The security screens appear original and have upper and lower padlocks made by Hurd Company of Detroit, Michigan. The bathroom hardware and electrical system appear original. A four-gallon fire extinguisher (pump type) is surface-mounted to the east wall of the main bay.
- 8. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating: None remaining. The northeast room has evidence of a former opening in the ceiling for a heating vent.
 - b. Ventilation: The structure is vented through wooden attic vents in the eaves. There are ceiling vents in the two smaller rooms. The bathroom had a screen vent into the main bay (now closed off).
 - c. Lighting: The original luminaires with porcelain enameled green and white) reflectors are present throughout the structure.
 - d. Plumbing: The bathroom has a small two-faucet sink (the hot water line was never installed). The toilet is white porcelain with a block "Olsonite" seat manufactured by American Standard Radiator and Sanitary Corporation made 12-3-40. The ventilation stack is black iron piping and vents directly upwards through the roof. The water system was shut off at the time of inspection.

D. Site:

- 1. General Setting and Orientation: Building T-1222 and the other buildings of Block 12 are located within the south quarter of the Camp Edwards square cantonment area. The building is located within a complex also containing additional barracks, day rooms, mess halls, administrative structures and logistics facilities.¹⁶
- 2. Historic Landscape Design: The building lot is relatively flat and planted in grasses. A sloped asphalt pad is located along the west elevation and was used as a loading ramp.

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PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

- A. Architectural Drawings: Building T-1222 was built from 700 Series plan number 700-376. The original plan used to construct Building T-1222 is currently on file in the Facilities Engineers Office at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. Duplicates of the 700 Series plans for Company Administration Buildings Type SA-1 are also currently on file at the United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USA-CERL).
- B. Early Views: No construction photographs of Building T-1222 were located. Historic photographic views of Camp Edwards including construction photographs were located in the Office of History, Fort Belvoir, VA.
- C. Bibliography:

- 1. Primary and unpublished sources:

- Standard Mobilization Drawings 700 Series Plan number 700-376.

- Real Property Records. Building and Structures, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

- Base Layout Plan, Otis Air National Guard, Camp Edwards, U.S. Coast Guard, Scale 1:400, revised January 1983, Camp Edwards Facilities Engineers Office.

- Report on the Activities of the Construction Division. War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, July 1, 1940 to November 1, 1941, p.148-149. Manuscript on file Office of the Corps of Engineers, Engineer Historical Division, Fort Belvoir, Va.

- Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

- Camp Edwards Military Reservation, Bourne, Massachusetts. Master Plan, January 1984, Revised February 1985. Massachusetts Army National Guard, Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Boston, Massachusetts.

- Camp Edwards, Falmouth Massachusetts, Walsh Construction Co., General Contractors. Estimated Cost As Of September 5, 1940 For Storehouse & Company Administration - SA-1, Drawing No. 700-376 (Single Building) p. 51 from Construction Costs Report, on file Building Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

- Letter dated August 13, 1956 from D.G. Aronberg of the Walsh Construction Company to Mr. August G. Sperl concerning a review of Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington's, The Corps of Engineer's: Construction in the United States. United States Army in World War II, the Technical Services. Center for Military

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History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C., 1972.

Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941, Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

2. Secondary and Published sources:

Lenore Fine and Jesse Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C., 1972.

K. Alan Snyder. *A Guide to Archival Sources for the Study of World War II Temporary Buildings*. Office of the Corps of Engineers, History Division, Washington, D.C., 1988.

Diane Wasch and Perry Bush. "The Historical Context of World War II Mobilization Construction." Unpublished paper. National Park Service Historic American Buildings Survey, Washington, DC., 1989.

D. Likely Sources Not Investigated:

1. Documentary: Additional information on the firms of Charles T. Main (architect engineers) and the Walsh Construction Company (contractors) may be available. Additional data may be available in the National Archives on Col. Charles D. Hartman and his staff who produced and revised the 700 Series Standard Drawings.
2. Oral History: Interviews could be conducted with personnel involved in the construction at Camp Edwards and the military records and local area could be searched for civilian and military personnel who may have worked at the installation.

Prepared by: Keith Landreth, Richard Hayes, Daniel R. Lapp, James Bowman, and Steve Turner
United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Camp Edwards, Massachusetts
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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The documentation of Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, was undertaken as mitigation documentation by the United States Army, Civil Engineering Research Laboratory (USA-CERL), Champaign, Illinois. The documentation was done to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), Robert J. Kapsch, Chief, the National Park Service. The research was undertaken by Keith Landreth, Daniel R. Lapp, James Bowman, and Steve Turner of USA-CERL on site at Camp Edwards during the summer of 1990. The large-format photography was done by Martin Stupich.

NOTES:

1. Base Layout Plan, Otis Air National Guard, Camp Edwards, U.S. Coast Guard, Scale 1:400, revised January 1983, Camp Edwards Facilities Engineers Office.
2. Camp Edwards, Falmouth Massachusetts, Walsh Construction Co., General Contractors. Estimated Cost As Of September 5, 1940 For Storehouse and Company Administration. Drawing No. 700-376. p. 31. from Construction Costs Report, on file Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
3. Report on the Activities of the Construction Division. War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, July 1, 1940 to November 1, 1941, p.148-149. Manuscript on file Office of the Corps of Engineers, Engineer Historical Division, Fort Belvoir, Va.
4. Report on the Activities of the Construction Division. War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, July 1, 1940 to November 1, 1941, p.148-149. Manuscript on file Office of the Corps of Engineers, Engineer Historical Division, Fort Belvoir, Va.
5. Lenoir Fine and Jesse Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C. (1972) pg. 69.
6. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers.
p. 7. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
7. Report on the Activities of the Construction Division. War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, July 1, 1940 to November 1, 1941, p.148-149. Manuscript on file Office of the Corps of Engineers, Engineer Historical Division, Fort Belvoir, Va.
8. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers.
p. 17. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
9. Camp Edwards Military Reservation, Bourne, Massachusetts. Master Plan, January 1984, Revised February 1985. Massachusetts Army National Guard, Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Boston, Massachusetts.
10. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941. Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers.
p. 6. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

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11. Architect-Engineer's Report on Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Massachusetts. June 4, 1941 Charles T. Main Inc. Engineers. Manuscript on file, Facilities Engineers Building, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, p.83 and 90.
12. Camp Edwards, Falmouth Massachusetts, Walsh Construction Co., General Contractors. Estimated Cost As Of September 5, 1940 For Storehouse and Company Administration (Built Double) Drawing No. 700-376. p.19, from Construction Costs Report, on file Building Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
13. Letter dated August 13, 1956 from D.G. Aronberg of the Walsh Construction Company to Mr. August G. Spert concerning a review of Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington's, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C. (1972).
14. Letter dated August 13, 1956 from D.G. Aronberg of the Walsh Construction Company to Mr. August G. Spert concerning a review of Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington's, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services. Center of Military History. Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C. (1972)
15. From "Standard 700 Series Drawing 376."
16. Base Layout Plan, Otis Air National Guard, Camp Edwards, U.S. Coast Guard, Scale 1:400, revised January 1983, Camp Edwards Facilities Engineers Office.